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rms
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

e Daily Commercial

3 Connellsville Railroad.

ETING OF CITIZENS.

Call by the Mayor.

pursuance of the request of the business of Pittsburgh, I hereby call a public meet- of the citizens at the Board of Trade ms, on Wednesday evening, February 13, o'clock, to take into consideration the ed action of the Legislature in reference e Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad pany, and the general interests of the city tsburgh.

W. C. McCARTHY, Mayor.
tsburgh, February 8, 1867.

tor Searight and Colored People in Cars.

SENATE CHAMBER, }
HARRISBURG February 6 1867. }
e Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

your paper of this date, and in your col- of Legislative news, I am represented as g on yesterday presented "petitions in r of a law allowing colored persons to ride rs in this Commonwealth." This is not I presented no such petitions, and the le I represent are opposed to the passage of a law, and I voted against it. Will you e publish this, in order that my record not be misrepresented on this subject.

ry respectfully, T. B. SEARIGHT.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

thly Statement of Secretary McCulloch.

e following is the current statement of the le debt of the United States on the 1st of ury, 1867, as appears from the books of the surer's returns to the Department:

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

cent bonds	$198,091,350 00
cent Bonds of 1867 and 1868	15,779 441 86
cent Bonds, 1881	283,745,250 00
cent 5-20 bonds	938,743,500 00
pension fund	12,500,000 00
tal debt bearing coin interest	$1,449,045,841 86
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST	
ver Certificates	14,222,000 00
ver Compound Interest Notes	144,681,640 00
ver 7-30 Notes	605,895,00 00
tal debt bearing currency interest	$836,672,740 00
ld debt not bearing interest	15,791,454 11
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
of States notes	$381,427,068 00
ional currency	28,145,747 00
certificates of deposit	19,900,000 00
otal	$429,472,815 72
Total debt	$2,681,773,539 83

AMOUNT IN TREASURY.

	$97,354,469 03
ency	45,949,187 58
otal in Treasury	$143,303,656 61
unt of debt, less cash in Treasury	$2,538,469,748 56
ncreases from Internal Revenue on the h	6,356,715

rner Geary's Notes for Obtaining Pardons

e rules laid down by Governor Geary in natter of pardons, are warmly commended, he better understanding of all concerned, epeat them in brief: He requires, as the step, that public notice shall be given that don is to be applied for; the lawyer who uired and the judge who tried the case be personally notified; the records of the must be laid before him, with a statement e grounds upon which pardon is asked, recommendations from the jury and from inable persons in the prisoner's vicinity.

pecuniative Currency Movement.

e New York *Commercial* says: There can be oubt there is a very close connection be- n certain speculative interests here and pecuniary movements abroad. This effect is done in the House of Representatives o object beyond the creation of a temporary ement in the Gold Room, or on the Stock ange. This fact increases the difficulty of ing as to the prospects of any particular ure.

The Chester, Illinois, Coal Fields.

t St. Louis *Democrat* says: "We are grati- to be able to announce that the Missouri dbted Mining Company have secured in heavy coal-fields, of about eighteen hun- acres, a full half interest, and formed a factory union with the Western Mining Manufacturing Company, for the develop- t of the fields.

The McCracken Letter.

retary Seward's friends shake their heads stingly, and say that there is to be a sequel e letter of Mr. McCracken, reviewing our omatic Agents, which will place the Secre- in an entirely favorable position. What t remains to be seen.

E CASE OF HON. C. V. CULVER.—The adelphia *Telegraph*, commenting on the ittal of this gentleman, at the result of the trial at Franklin, says: "While public ng, immediately after the failure of Culver, & Co., ran high against him, yet time has ved the passion to cool, and he who was revilled as a scoundrel, has shown himself an unfortunate gentleman. The fact that acquittal was received with a cause by entire audience, shows what way public ng tended at this home, and is the best evi- e of his innocence."

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

vices from St. Thomas to the 20th of Jan- , state that the cholera had completely d, over 500 persons, mostly negros, had of the epidemic.

om St. Domingo, news to the 28th ult, has received. President Caleral has pardoned political prisoners. Tobacco promises to a good crop. All kinds of provisions are e. The health of the Island is good.

cmas H. Chambers's Piano Forte Manu- ry, East Sixth street, New York, was de- ed by fire, Thursday night. Loss $50,000. ed. A fire broke out in building No. 152 on street, New York, Thursday night. d Close, clothier; Joseph Marsh, artificial manufacturer; J. H. Tinge, bookseller, Samuel Buck, lager beer seller, suffered s amounting to about $10,000.

neral Alfred Sully and Colonel Parker, the r of General Grant's staff, are to investi- the Fort Phil. Kearney massacre.

is stated on high authority that Baker the ctive, in his testimony before the Judiciary mittee yesterday, in the impeachment mat- said he once had in his possession a letter ten by Andrew Johnson while Military ernor of Tennessee adressed to Jeff Davis, g to identify himself and Tennessee with Southern Confederacy. On being asked ng doubtful of the genuineness of the ature to the letter, he replied that he knew e President's private secretary, who post- y identified the handwriting.

San Francisco dispatch of yesterday says: o advices, February 2d, state that Gen. k had a fight with the Indians, and killed and 6 captured. Twenty-seven. The trains he Central Pacific Railroad are now making lar time through to Utasco.

Washington special says: Mr. Peabody, London American banker, is in the city, the t of W. W. Corcoran, his former associate siness in this country. It is said that he ferring with the leading men assembled e Capital in reference to the best means to in ex ent shall oversshadow all its previ- unnificent enactments. The object of the do- n has not yet been determined.

e case of Sanford Conover, indicted for sub- tion of perjury in the matter of the Jeff. s conspiracy is now progressing in the inal Court of Washington. Tuns far the l has exercised all the peremptions of the se to the testimony submitted by the pros- ion. The evidence is said to be very dam- tf

St. Louis dispatch of yesterday says: A few ago Judge Moody, of the St. Louis Circuit t, delivered an opinion that the oath pre- ed by the State Constitution as a qualifi- on for jurors was void, inasmuch as since decision of the United States Supreme t in the Cummings case, and that he should require persons summoned in his courts rs to take it. Yesterday Mr. Jewett, mem- r the Judiciary Committee of the Missouri se of Representatives, introduced a resolu- cciling the decision of Judge Moody, and g the Judiciary Committee to inquire if decision was delivered in open court, and ther the Judge at the time was serving with- taking the oath, and if so, whether such ac- would justify the proceeding for address impeachment. Of course they are instructed report charges and specifications in the

S AMERICAN BARRACK IN PARIS.—A letter Paris says that arrangements are in course he erection of a large barrack for the ac- modation, on reasonable terms, of the large y of less wealthy Americans, mechanics, l-craftsmen, overseers and others who are ected to visit the Exposition. The building to be on the Champ de Mars and be capable ng some 2,000 persons of the classes ve mentioned in a seemly and comfortable ner. It will be divided into a certain num- of small, separate chambers, with other ut common sleeping rooms, capable each of ommodating a party of eight or ten persons, eling in company. The ground floor will be oted to a restaurant, where meals will be y at all hours, so that an individual or ly arriving at Paris will have nothing to do t drive straight to the barrack and there, in very doors, they will find suitable bed and ral ready prepared for them.

Murderer Sentenced.

GUINVILLE, February 8.—Bud Whitesides, o murdered the Cincinnatian Smith, on the ersonville Ferryboat in December, was con- d of manslaughter, and sent to the peni- tiary for eight years.

Robbery in Duncannon, Pa.

DUNCANNON, PA., February 8.—The Duncan- *n Iron* Company's safe was robbed last night $25,000 in greenbacks and 2,000 in notes of Pennsylvania 10 per cent. coupon bonds, No s to the rioters.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1867. NO. 130.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Debates of Congress.

Passage of the Nebraska Bill Over the Veto.

The Military Reconstruction Plan.

Demand for the Previous Question Refused in the House.

Probable Defeat of the Bill in Its Present shape.

New Pension Bill Signed by the President.

Progress of the Tariff Bill.

Tax on Whisky to Remain as at Present.

Special Dispatch to the *Pittsburgh Commercial.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8, 1867.

The Congressional Debate.

In the Senate to-day most of the time was taken up in discussing the *Congressional Globe*. During the morning hour, Mr. Ross, of Kansas, offered a resolution for the transfer of the contract for publishing the debate to Forney's *Chronicle*. It was objected to, and, requiring unanimous consent, could not be considered to-day. Mr. Forney has been making a great effort to get the job, and complains that his "two papers, both daily," don't pay. The subject again came up in the Appropriation bill, in which the *Globe* publishers were furnished with notice of intention to abrogate the contract at the end of two years. Mr. Sherman favored the transfer of the printing of debates to the Government Printing Office, where, he says, it can be done at a saving of sixty thousand dollars a year. Or if the Printing Office can't do it, he proposes to advertise for proposals and let it out to the lowest bidder. No action was taken on these propositions.

The Nebraska Bill.

The Nebraska bill was passed over the veto without a word of debate by thirty-one to nine, the negatives were Buckalew, Doolittle, Davis, Fowler, Hendricks, Morgan, Norton, Patterson and Saulsbury.

League Island Project.

The League Island bill was taken up, but was not discussed or acted on. It comes up as the unfinished business to-morrow.

House Reconstruction.

The House to-day, despite the driving storm without, was crowded to its utmost capacity. The interest in the Reconstruction Committee's bill to provide a military government for the Southern States, seemed to exceed that for any other measure which has been presented this session. The debate commenced as soon as the House met, and speeches were made by Messrs. Griswold, Shellabarger, Thayer, Garfield, Raymond, Dawes and Banks. Messrs. Griswold and Raymond were the only Republicans to oppose the bill throughout, while Messrs. Garfield and Dawes and others favored it with amendment. At four o'clock, as Stevens was about to call the previous question, Mr. Banks arose and asked for more time to debate the bill, and said some of the most profound men in that line were given it was not improbable that a plan might be agreed on for reconstruction to which the President would give his assent.

Mr. Stevens promptly accused Mr. Banks of having been in consultation with the President on the recent plan put forth by the Southern Governors.

Mr. Banks vehemently denied this allegation.

The House then voted on sustaining the demand for the previous question, and to the utter astonishment of every one present it was refused first by a count of the Speaker and 2d to 83 and then a count of tellers of 61 to 98. The yeas and nays are never taken on a vote in ordering the previous question. There was a majority of 67 against passing the bill as it came from the Reconstruction Committee, which leaves it open to material amendment, and virtually to defeat it. The following, who were counted by the tellers as voting against the question, were Messrs. Bingham, Hill, Plants, Patterson, Baker, Delano, Raymond, Eggleston, Hooper, Farnsworth, Spalding, Julian, Ketcham, Stokes, Dodge, Hurlburd, Anderson, Pomeroy, Defrees, Darling, Shellabarger, Vanhorn, Williams, Henderson, Woodbridge, Alley, Davis, Blow, Banks, Lawrence, of Penna., Myers, Elliot, Hooper, Dawes, Ferry, and others. Eight Republicans and the Democrats. It is doubtful if the bill is considered again to-morrow, and not a few think it dead.

The Tax Bill.

The Tax bill was not reported to-day. The Committee of Internal Revenue appeared before the Ways and Means Committee, and desired to be heard on some of its features. All incomes are to be taxed at five per cent., with one thousand dollars exempt. The bill will probably be reported to-morrow.

Resolutions Introduced.

The President has signed the following joint resolution:

Be it Resolved, etc., That alcohol made or manufactured of distilled spirits, upon which the taxes imposed by law shall have been paid, and burning fluid, made or manufactured from alcohol or spirits of turpentine or camphene, upon which the taxes imposed by law shall have been paid, shall be and hereby are exempt from tax, and so much of section ninety-six of the act of June 30, 1864, as relates to alcohol and burning fluid, is hereby repealed; and all products of distillation, by whatever name known, which contain distilled spirits or alcohol on which the tax imposed by law has not been paid, shall be considered and taxed as distilled spirits.

New Pensions Law.

The President has also signed the following important bill:

Be it enacted, That the President is hereby authorized to establish agencies for the payments of pensions granted by the United States, wherever in his judgment the public interests and the convenience of the pensioners require, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint all pension agents who shall give bonds with sufficient sureties for such amount and in such form as the Secretary of the Interior may approve; *Provided*, that the number of pension agencies in any State or Territory shall in no case be increased beyond two as to exceed three, and that no such agency shall be established in addition to those now existing in any State or Territory in which the whole amount of pensions paid during the fiscal year next preceding shall have not exceeded the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; *and provided further*, that the term of office of Pension Agents appointed since the first day of July, 1866, shall expire at the end of thirty days from the passage of this act, and the commissions of all other Pension Agents now in office shall continue for four years from the passage of this act, unless such agents are sooner removed."

The Tariff Bill.

The Committee of Ways and Means intend to take up the tariff bill at once. The prospects seems to be that they will adhere to the increased rates on wool provided by the Senate, and also agree to the Senate rates on iron. Every effort will be made to press the bill through the House in time to be submitted to the President before the twenty third, so that he will either sign or veto it, and not pocket it.

Confirmations and Rejections.

But one Ohio appointment was confirmed by the Senate in Executive session to day; that of John Sargent, Assessor of the 16th District. The Assessors in the 11th and 15th, and Collectors in the 8th, 9th and 17th Ohio Districts, were rejected.

The Whisky Tax.

The new tax bill makes no change in the whisky tax, except to provide stringent measures for collecting it. Representatives from quarters were recited by the Ways and Means against the reduction, and protesting against such injustice and loss as would be inflicted upon holders' interests all over the country if the reduction had been made. It is represented that over thirty millions of gallons of spirits are held in stock by dealers of all kinds, on which the loss will amount to as many millions of dollars. Moreover, it was represented that this measure would throw immense profits into the hands of parties who will secure the contracting power in the market for the reduction. They would be the very parties who, after securing the control of the bulk of marketable whisky in 1865, influenced Congress to increase the tax from one dollar and a half to two dollars per gallon, and then pocketed the immense gains thus derived.

The President's New Policy.

The Charleston, Raleigh, Augusta and other Southern papers are at hand to-night. None of them fully indorse the newly proposed Constitutional Amendment, but at the same time seem willing to accept it if Congress will consider it a finality.

The Compound Interest Notes.

The Senate Finance Committee have so modified the Compound Interest notes bill pending before them, as to change it entirely. It will not be reported till next week.

The Southern Radicals.

The Southern Radical Association here have held a meeting, and voted its non approval of the bill pending in the House to-day to provide military governments for the Southern States.

Governor H milton, of Texas, made a speech against it, and denouncing Congress for its failure to adopt a plan of reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1867.

THE IRON INTEREST.

The Intelligencer this morning contains an article on National Commerce, remarking, among other things, that the iron interests are secure of duties amounting to prohibition. The interests of the revenue have not been consulted so far in the tariff scheme. It is admitted that the duties proposed are too high even to secure protection for a longer time than six or twelve months, by which time the rising cost of labor, material, etc., will have neutralized the protective duty.

TOBACCONISTS' CONVENTION.

The Tobacconists' Convention appointed a committee to wait on the Committee of Ways and Means to present the various resolutions adopted for the promotion of their material interests.

BILL APPROVED.

The President approved a bill providing that alcohol made or manufactured from distilled spirits, upon which the tax imposed by law has been paid, and burning fluid made or manufactured from alcohol or spirits of turpentine or camphene, upon which the tax imposed by law has been paid, shall be exempted from tax.

MAIL INTERRUPTIONS.

The Postoffice Department yesterday afternoon dispatched all mail matter which accumulated in Washington City for the South by two steam tugs, which succeeded in forcing their way through the ice to Alexandria. With the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, interruptions to mail transportation is at an end for the winter.

A MAGNIFICENT DONATION.

George Peabody has addressed a letter to Robert C. Winthrop, Hamilton Fish, Bishop McIlvaine, General Grant and others, tendering as a gift the sum of one million dollars, to be held in trust, and the interest thereof applied for the promotion of intellectual, moral or industrial education among the young of the more destitute portions of the Southwestern States, without other distinction than their needs and opportunities of usefulness. He also gives permission to use from the principal, within the next two years, not exceeding forty per cent. He also gives Peabody Bank bonds of the State of Mississippi, on which no interest has been paid since 1841, but the validity of which was never questioned. The letter is long, benevolent and patriotic.

Mr. Peabody further more gives power, in case two thirds of the trustees shall at any time after the lapse of thirty years, deem it expedient, to close this trust and close the fund, as shall be in their hands to distribute in less than two thirds among such educational purposes as they may determine in the States for whose benefit the donation is now specially designed. The remainder may be distributed by the trustees for educational or literary purposes, wherever they may deem it expedient. Upon receipt of the letter by Mr. Winthrop, a meeting of gentleman was called, and the letter, with appropriate resolutions were presented by Bishop McIlvaine and signed by those present, in testimony of their appreciation of the donor their grateful appreciation of his enlarged and unprecedented generosity, and trust his valued life may be long spared to witness the success of his benevolent contribution to the happiness of his fellow citizens in all parts of his native land. An engraved letter has been efficied, of which Hon. Robert C. Winthrop is Chairman. Committees on Finance and Inquiry have been appointed, and it is the intention of the trustees to commence active operations as soon as possible.

THE EXPOSITION.

The State Department has received from Paris a plan of the general arrangements for the Exposition. The price of admission to sections of park and of the garden is fixed as follows: On opening day, April 1st, 20 francs; on any other day of that week, $1, and after that to embrace the last week in October, prices to be 50 cents, $2 for ladies and $5 for gentlemen. Weekly tickets will be issued at a dollar and twenty cents.

JEFF. DAVIS.

A gentleman from Fortress Monroe, from personal knowledge, says Jeff. Davis is much better than for six months. He is allowed free intercourse with visitors, avoids all conversation in relation to political affairs, and in his condition as a prisoner. He has the full range of the fortress, and receives as courteously as any of the United States officers.

CONFIRMATIONS AND REJECTIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Thomas J. McKinney, of Iowa, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory; James Wentworth, of Missouri, Consul at Moscow; John Sargeant, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Sixteenth District Ohio, Lafayette Carter, of Idaho, Surveyor of Customs—Thomas E. Durant, Quincy, Illinois; Reuben Lowry, Pittsburg; Reuben J. Howard, St. Louis; Reginald Heber Chatham, Edward G. Reed, Nebraska City; F. W. Redford, Brownsville, Nebraska, Receiver of Public Money—Albert Tourny, Nebraska City. Collectors of Internal Revenue—Samuel L. Dunham, Second District Iowa; James H. Anderson, Eighth District Ohio; William E. Haynes, Eighteenth District Ohio; W. C. Stanbury, Eleventh District Iowa.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Reconstruction Under Consideration.

Nebraska Bill Passed Over Veto.

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1867.

SENATE

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a joint resolution for the payment of the Governor's Horse Guard, organized by order of General Burnside. Referred.

Mr. WILSON from the Military Committee, reported House bill authorizing the Secretary of War to convey certain lots at Harper's Ferry, which went over to-morrow.

Mr. WILSON reported House bill to increase the pay of quartermaster and commissaries of the engineer corps to $50 per month.

Mr. TRUMBULL wanted to know if this was one of those bills for leveling up salaries. Every day or two such a bill was brought up. He objected to the practice.

Mr. WILSON stated that Mr. Trumbull was in the habit of lecturing Senators in a manner unworthy of the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied, questioning Mr. Wilson's right to say what was worthy or unworthy of the Senate, and hoped, since his remarks were misunderstood, he would be at once called to order.

Mr. WILSON said he would not withdraw it. It went not to be followed by measures to establish civil governments based on loyal suffrages. He would not vote for a single dollar for such purposes.

Mr. HOTCHKISS advocated placing the Southern states under military control, but thought the law sufficiently covered that matter, if the President had not by his construction of the law defeated it.

Messrs. GRISWOLD and RAYMOND made strong speeches against the bill.

Mr. GARFIELD supported it.

The House, by a vote of 91 against 59, refused to second the demand for the previous question.

Land Slide on the Welland Canal,

ST. CATHERINES, CANADA, February 6.—There was a heavy land slide on the Welland Canal at Deep Cut. The bank for several hundred feet gave way partly filling the canal. Superintendent Woodruff after a careful examination, thinks navigation will not be postponed.

BY THE CABLE.

Prince Napoleon Director of Exposition.

Petition from Rebel Bondholders

Napoleon's Address to the Legislature

Japanese Embassy in Russia.

Affairs Threatening in Servia.

Tranquility Restored in Belgium.

Trial of Ex-Gov. Eyre.

Austrian Finance Minister.

VIENNA, February 8.—Charles Baron Von Hock has been appointed Minister of Finance in the Imperial Cabinet.

Japanese Embassy in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 8.—The Japanese Embassy has arrived in this country.

Increase of Greek Army.

LONDON, February 8.—The Greek Government is in note to foreign powers, declares the crisis of war near at hand, and though their desire is for peace, they deem it proper to propose an increase of the army and navy.

All Quiet in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, February 8.—The disturbances among the laboring population in the Southern provinces of Belgium have subsided, and tranquility is restored.

Trial of Ex-Gov. Eyre.

LONDON, February 8.—The trial of Ex-Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, has been commenced.

Dead.

Dorgan, the Irish railway contractor, who failed a short time ago, and whose liabilities were very heavy, is dead.

Affairs in Servia.

LONDON, February 8.—Intelligence from Servia represents affairs as threatening that families of Turks are fleeing from the country.

Negotiations Concluded.

BERLIN, February 8.—The negotiations between the North German States and Prussia were concluded to-day.

Union of Canadian Provinces.

LONDON, February 8.—Earl Carnarvon will next week introduce in Parliament a bill for the Union of the Canadian provinces.

Tax on Tobacco.

BERLIN, February 8, evening.—It is said Bismarck will propose in the Parliament of the North German States a tax on tobacco.

Export Decided.

ST. PETERSBURG, February, 8, Evening.—The Prussian Government officially denies the truth of the report of a victory in Bokhara.

The Exposition.

PARIS, February 7, Evening.—Prince Napoleon will be Director of the Paris Exposition.

Napoleon's Address.

The Emperor, in his address on the assembling of the Corps Legislatif, will announce the final disposition and close of the Eastern and Mexican question.

Bondholders Moving.

LONDON, February 8, Noon.—The Confederate bond-holders in this country have united in a petition to the British Government to back their claims.

Report Denied.

LONDON, February 8, Evening.—Notwithstanding the positive advices to the contrary this morning, reports are received to-night that the troubles in Lower Belgium are increasing.

European College in China.

LONDON, February 8.—Dispatches from China state that arrangements have been made for the establishment of an European College in Pekin, with the consent of the Chinese Government.

London Money Market.

LONDON, February 8, Evening.—Consols 90¾ for money, 5-20's, 72⅝; Illinois Central, 81; Erie, 40.

Manchester Market.

MANCHESTER, February 8.—The market for goods and yarns has been flat, but closes easier.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, February 8, Evening.—United States bonds 75¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 8, Evening.—Cotton more active this afternoon, and prices showed a slight tendency. Sales to-day amount to 12,000 bales. Middling uplands closed at 14½ to 14⅝.

Flour and wheat steady; corn 40s.

Provisions—Beef—Extra prime mess advanced 6d; pork 6d to 1s. Tallow easier, at 43s. 6d. to 43s. Lard dull at 54s.

Petroleum—Refined 18½d to 18¾d.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, February 7.—Five-twenties have advanced ¼.

PARIS, February 8, Evening.—United States bonds closed at 82¾.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK February 8, 1867.

FIVE CENT COIN COUNTERFEITED.

Counterfeits of new five cent coin are circulating. The metal is very bad.

THIEVES SENT UP.

Nineteen petty thieves were sent to the penitentiary for six months to-day.

GIFT ENTERPRISES PRESENTED.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer have presented all the alleged gift enterprises as public nuisances, detrimental to the morals of the community, which should be at once abated by such action as taken, they say they will proceed more specifically.

TREASURY AGENT ARRESTED.

George N. Carrington, United States Treasury Agent at Memphis from 1863 to 1865, has been arrested on a charge preferred by Treasury Agent Bullus, of embezzling public money and property to the amount of $561,000. He was held for trial in default of bail.

SHIP BAVARIA DISABLED.

Ship John Bright, arrived here, reports that she spoke January 31st the ship Resolute, which had taken off 175 passengers from the ship Bavaria, bound from Havre to this port, dismasted and rudder head gone, and would bring them here. The Captain and crew remained on the Bavaria.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Man Robbed and Maltreated—Steamboat Robberies—Riots!.

MEMPHIS February 8.—Dr. J. G. Woolfolk, of Versailles, Ky., who left here day before yesterday on the Louisville road, was taken from the cars 9 miles out, with both legs broken and robbed. He was known to have had about $1,900 when left here. Also on the City Hospital. Two bold robberies were committed on the steamer Clifton at the wharf this morning, by entering state rooms and rifling clothing. The thieves relieved George W. Brown, of Metropolis, Ill., of near $400, and Dr. Shattuck, of Little Rock, of near $300.

Riotol closed a most brilliant engagement last night to a crowded house. Booth appeared last night to witness her rendition of Elizabeth, and to-night as Lady Macbeth. The press here are extravagant in their praise. She leaves for the Crescent City to morrow to fill an engagement there.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Murder Near the City—The Object Plunder.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—James Hughes, a clerk in the office of R. B. Smith & Co., coal dealers of this city, was murdered last night on the Turnpike, about a mile beyond the Brighton House, by three unknown men. The object of the murder appears to have been plunder. They escaped capture.

Bridge Rebuilt.

COLUMBUS, O., February 8.—The bridge at Piqua, on the Columbus and Indiana Central Railroad, washed away with the late flood, is now rebuilt, and trains are running regularly.

Flour Mill Burned.

ELMIRA, N. Y., February 8.—The steam flour mill of Wm. Houlday & Co., was burned this morning. Loss $40,000; insured for $20,000.

The Bitter End.

This phrase, which is now so popular with orators and writers of a certain class, by whom it is used as an expressive synonym for the last extremity, is of nautical origin, according to the London *Advertiser*. The bitter end of a cable which is attached to the anchor suffers more than its fellow links from rubbing and worn perhaps. But the other end, which is secured within the vessel, remains as sound as at the first. It was a common saying, and still is of two hundred years at least, has been known as "the *better* end." When, in a gale, a vessel has paid out all her cable, her cable has run out to "the *better* end." Then comes the tug, of course, and then it is decided whether the storm will be too much for the cable or the cable too much for the storm. The phrase is applied to any thing very desperate, a wrestle, a novel, covered with finds and ends, and one side of the roof was found still stuck to keep the rain from blowing away. With difficulty I pushed open the door, stretched out on the bare earth, for there was no floor; was a man, about fifty five years of age; his only covering consisting of a piece of old quilt, jacket and a pair of dirty trousers. He appeared to be in a dying condition. Sitting by him on a box was his wife, her only apparent support a portion of a bread bag over her shoulders, holding in her arms an almost naked baby. Two other children, inhabitants of this squalid state, were cowering over the embers in the fire place. They had not eaten a morsel since the previous day. The house consisted of but one room, which was entirely destitute of furniture—no beds or blankets; no chairs or cooking utensils—absolutely nothing but two kettles.

Such a sight I never witnessed, and I thought I had seen as bad as could be, in the course of my labors. To add to the misery of this family they were all suffering with the most loathsome cutaneous disorder. Of course I did what I could among the neighbors to relieve this distress; but the children are still naked, the people being too poor to help them! Corn meal and molasses are doled out by the Government, but even this is be diminishing rapidly, while paupers are rapidly increasing. We know not where to look for help, and hope the people are to get through the winter is more than I can imagine.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

New York.

ALBANY, February 8.—A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day, allowing the underground railway in New York city. Both branches of the Legislature instructed Congressmen to advocate aid to the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, February 8.—The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, reported a resolution asking Congress to transfer Indian affairs from the Interior to the War Department.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, February 8.—The House elected a committee of two members to-day, to prosecute the impeachment of Judge Frazier, of the Davidson county criminal court.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, February 8.—The Senate passed a bill repealing the usury laws. Several amendments to fix a definite rate of interest were rejected. The bill will probably pass the House.

FROM TOPEKA.

Letter from Hon. J. P. Usher—Report of Indian Massacre Untrue.

TOPEKA, February 8.—Hon. J. P. Usher, late Secretary of Interior, and attorney of the Under Pacific line, has addressed a letter to the Legislature, protesting against the existing State laws taxing that road, and declaring the company will resist said taxation before the courts, if persisted in. He also protests against any attempt to regulate the tariff on freight or passage as unwise State policy at present, and claims the State has no control of the subject, so far as the Union Pacific Railroad is concerned.

The arrival of couches from the West report the train which was reported captured by Indians, to be some distance west of where the recent massacre was said to have occurred, leading to the belief that the previous reports were incorrect.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

City Sued by Gas Company—An Ohioan Swindled, &c., &c.

ST. LOUIS, February 8.—The St. Louis Gas Company has brought suit against the city for $90,000 for gas since October last. The city claims a reduction below that specified in the contract, and refused to pay the bill. The Company.

Robert Kerr, a resident of Wayne county, Ohio, on the way to examine land in Missouri, was robbed of $570 to day by two confidence men.

Col. George K. Leighton, editor of the *Missouri Republican*, left for Cuba a few days since for the benefit of his health.

P. L. Tracy, an old journalist, is United States Inspector of tobacco for this city.

FROM ALBANY.

Proceedings of the Workingmen's Convention.

ALBANY, February 8.—At the workingmen's convention to-day, resolutions were adopted in favor of at least semi-monthly payment of wages, and to petition the Legislature for a law giving wages a preference over all other claims in case of insolvency; also, in favor of apprenticeships, and for the abolition of tax on all incomes of artisans and mechanics; also, that all workingmen's organizations send representatives to the next national labor Congress, to be held in Chicago, Adjourned *sine die*.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Destructive Fire—Loss Over $200 000.

BALTIMORE, February 8.—One of the most destructive fires for many years broke out this after noon at No. 9 Commerce street, occupied by C. H. Rose & Co., as a wholesale grocery establishment, which was entirely destroyed, with property valued at $200,000. The fire was communicated to the store of Wm. D. Shutter & Co., fish dealers, and Adams & Davidson, No. 11. The former lost $50,000, the latter $15,000. Rose & Co were insured for $110 000 on stock, all in Baltimore offices, and $20,000 on the building.

Rumored Disagreement between Winfield Scott Campbell and General Sherman Denied.

NEW ORLEANS, February 8.—Minister Campbell proceeds on his journey to-day. Telegraphic reports recently circulated of a disagreement between General Sherman and himself.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR.

Philadelphia Home Labor Leagues.

At the Philadelphia Home Labor Leagues on Thursday last a resolution was adopted direct ing the Executive Committee to inquire into the expediency of continuing the Association with instructions to report at the adjourned meeting to be called by the Committee.

Also a resolution instructing the Committee to confer with the various associations representing the domestic interests of the country with a view to the better carrying out of the original intention of this Association.

After an animated discussion upon the necessity for vigorous action, participated in by Messrs. Ashton, Bell, Lloyd and others, the meeting adjourned.

The following officers retain their positions: President—Frederick Fraley, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Vice Presidents—Thomas M. Howe, Pittsburg, Pa.; Benj F. Wade, Ohio; Peter Cooper, New York, N. Y.; Benj F. Butler, Lowell, Mass.; E. Kirkbride, Bucks county, Pa.; Wm. Ogden, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Edmunds, Boston, Mass.

Executive Committee—William D. Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.; Benjamin Reeves, Jr., Philadelphia; Wm. D. Kelley, Philadelphia; Edward Townsend, do; Jay Cooke, do; Morton McMichael, do; David S. Brown, do; Chas. Spencer, do; Wm. Bell, do; Thomas Campbell, do; John W. Forney, do; John G. Reppler, do; Saunders Lewis, do; Wm. Morris Davis, do; J. R. Hay, do; John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati, Ohio; Simon Cameron, Harrisburg, Pa.; Cyrus Markle, Wilkesbarre, do; Thomas J. Bennett, Pittsburgh, Pa; Mark Watson, do.

Treasurer—Jay Cooke, Philadelphia.

Corresponding Secretary—Samuel Wilkeson, New York, N. Y.

Recording Secretary—Clayton Mc Michael, Philadelphia.

Interesting Discoveries in Belgium.

A report to the Belgian Minister of the Interior, by Messrs. Van Beneden and Dupont, furnishes additional information regarding the curious researches in the primeval history of the human family that now occupy so large a portion of the attention of the scientific world. These gentlemen, who have long been engaged in the pursuit, have been rewarded by the discovery of what may be considered a model cave dwelling on the banks of the river Lesse. It is described as well lighted, traversed by a spring, easy of access, and its situation most picturesque. In short, possessing every requisite of a "desirable family mansion" for our troglodyte ancestors. The evidences of occupation presented by this cavern are most numerous and important. Remnants of the meals of its primitive tenants, in the shape of immense bonfires, fragments of animals, flints, &c., show that the human race has enjoyed a certain degree of commercial relations with other portions of Europe. Judging from the quantity of bones found in the cavern, the principal food of the cave-dwellers must have been horse-flesh, as the relics of more than one thousand of these animals were found in the place. The cave appears to have been abandoned so suddenly that the inhabitants left behind them their tools, ornaments, and the remains of their meals. According to M. Dupont's theory, this must have arisen from the approach of the sudden inundation which covered the whole of Belgium and Switzerland, and swept away that generation of the cave people. Immediately after they had left, the roof and sides of the cave fell in, the pieces detached covering the floor, and thus preserving the remains for the action of the waters undisturbed to the present day. The writer reconstructs from the materials at hand, the following evidently conjectural, but striking picture of the condition and habits of the early race of men in Belgium, whose traces have been discovered over the greater part of Europe. The remaining unsettled point of investigation is the leaving unsettled point of investigation is the leaving behind of the bones of so large a number of the present race of man. It will need more extensive discoveries of animal remains than have been made, for its final settlement.—*Nation.*

Shocking Distress in Newfoundland.

The last mail, says the Boston *Traveller*, brings the most deplorable account of disease and destitution in the island of Newfoundland. In St. John's, scarlet fever of a most malignant type is sweeping off families, young and old,—the extraordinary mildness of the weather there seemingly to favor the fearful ravages of the disease. In other districts, owing to the partial failure of the fishery, and the almost entire loss of the potato crop by rot, the amount of destitution and suffering prevailing could not have the testimony of an eye witness. A missionary of the Newfoundland Commission, in a letter from a gentleman in this city, says:

"Never did I witness such scenes as I have since I came on this circuit on the Southern shores of Trinity Bay. Let me give you one instance as an example. On New Year's Day I visited a family (I was going to say a wretched hovel, covered with rinds and sods, and one side of the roof was gone, while stones to keep the ox Robinson, Crusoe's first voyage, when that terrible storm struck them in Yarmouth Roads, he says, "we rode with two anchors a-head, and the cables veered out to the *better* end. Hence a phrase, which is nearly without meaning, is supposed to be the purport, which talks in extremity, of the "*bitter* end."

EMPLOYMENT IN KANSAS—PLENTY OF LABOR.—We find the following in the Kansas City *Journal of Commerce*;

Kansas will need by the 1st of April 5,000 men, laborers and mechanics. During the year 1866 there were erected over 600 buildings, for which we have had to pay large prices, because of the high price of lumber. Brickyards six and seven dollars per day, and other trades in proportion. This city will next season build three times as much as it did last year. We are building a railroad across the Missouri, which will cost over half a million of dollars; we must also build the largest depot in the West. The Fort Scott railroad will need both laborers and mechanics. Unless at least 5,000 more laborers and mechanics come here by spring the work will have to be delayed, and private enterprise must suffer. We have at this time

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1867.

SINCE writing an article below urging the importance of a public meeting in behalf of the Connellsville Railroad bill pending in the Legislature, we have received the call for one by the Mayor, which will be found on the first page. We trust this will be a meeting of the entire business community. Prompt and energetic action will save the bill.

WE understand that at a conference of the members of the Pittsburgh Iron Association, it was unanimously agreed that there was nothing to justify a resumption of operation by the mills at present.

OUR Legislators, who spent the day yesterday in inspecting the *State* institutions, and partook of a supper at the Monongahela House in the evening, will return to the State capital to-day.

WHO is McCRACKEN? The question receives no solution from the many city directories that have been consulted, and the *Tribune* suggests that the fellow who would write such a letter would not hesitate to sign a fictitious name, "to conceal a man who, though not ashamed to do a dirty thing, was ashamed to be known as the author."

THE reason why the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. opposed the Connellsville bill, is because it is the settled policy of that huge corporation to keep down competition and securely en rench itself as a monopoly. To achieve this object, it can afford to pay liberally, and whoever, in or out of the legislature, assists to accomplish it, lays himself open to damaging suspicion.

THE statement by the Philadelphia *Ledger*, that the capital of West Virginia had been located at Morgantown, was, to say the least, premature. Although the question of location has been for some time under consideration in the Legislature, no definite action has been taken. On Thursday the Senate voted, twelve to ten, to locate the capital at Flat woods, in Braxton county; but the Senate voted to postpone the question, which is tantamount to a defeat, for the present, of the proposition to change the location from Wheeling.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* calls our attention to the fact that we misquoted its language about what the managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are doing against the Connellsville bill. By the omission of the word "*not*" we made that journal say it was "prepared to say" that "improper means" were being used to defeat the bill—the reverse of what the editor was "prepared to say." The editor, of course, accuses us of "a dishonest trick," but we assure him that the misquotation occurred from a misreading of his language, that we sincerely regret the circumstance, and take the earliest occasion to make the correction.

To the personalities in which the editor of the *Telegraph* indulges we have no reply—that being a kind of journalism in which we are entirely content he should excel. We will say, however, that nothing would please us more than the publication of our testimony before the Investigating Committee.

—Since the *Telegraph* has repeatedly referred to our "demand for mileage," we we will say, that we submitted the question whether or not we were entitled to it, to the Hon. Mr. STUMBAUGH, of the Committee, and we understood him to assent; at any rate he requested us to apply to the clerk of the Committee or Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. On our doing so, the latter officer said he would at the proper time forward the amount. It is a misrepresentation that we "demanded" mileage—even if we did, we fail to see why it should be the occasion of the abuse that has been visited on our poor head. Considering how precious the circumstance is to our contemporaries we scarcely feel like objecting to the use they make of it.

TALKING AND DOING.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, in taking ground for bridging the Mississippi at that point, makes a remark, which though specially intended for that community, is equally applicable, in connection with local enterprise, to the citizens of Pittsburgh. The remark is this: "It is high time that talking should ripen into action." This covers the whole ground with reference to the duty of Pittsburgh concerning local enterprises, more especially the Connellsville Railroad bill, now suspended in the Legislature. If Pittsburgh is in earnest it must take the means of letting the Legislature know it—not Pittsburgh alone, but the entire region of the State to which it is a vital question. There is no reason for doubting that with a suitable effort the desired legislation can be procured. There should be an early expression from the public in tones that will cause them to be heard, and the presence in Harrisburg of a committee of such numbers and such a kind as will command attention.

This is eminently a question of the deepest interest to the people, and if they are to be denied this request because the Pennsylvania Railroad Company says nay, let them, at the very least, be satisfied of the reasons. Let the constituents of representatives reinforce them by going to Harrisburg in such numbers and in such a determined spirit, that the Legislature will not dare merely to register the will of the Central monopoly—the sole opponent of the bill. Nor should any time be lost. *Having procured delay here-to-fore, the policy of the monopoly will be to dispose of it by defeating the bill before the people can come to the rescue.* This is the policy, and its success would be but another proof how completely the representatives are in the service of this huge moniel power.

We say, therefore, that it is high time that talking should ripen into action,"—action in which the business men of Pittsburgh, without any delay, should take the lead. We suggest that our Manufacturers, Bankers and Tradesmen should confer together at once, with the view of devising the steps and the means to be taken. We are confident they have it in their power to carry the bill, and thus place on its feet an enterprise which will confer untold benefits on our city and State.

GENERAL RAILROAD LAW IN ILLINOIS.

The popular branch of the Legislature of Illinois, where the power of monopoly bears heavily, has passed the General Railroad Bill which has been pending for sometime and which was resisted by the Railroad influence. This action is in accordance with the spirit of improvement for which the young State is so distinguished. She builds Railways every where, and with an enterprise which older States might profitably imitate, stretches out a long arm for the commerce of the great Empire west of her. Hence her population and the valuation of her taxable property are increasing at an astonishing rate. Give us a General Railroad Law in Pennsylvania, and she will resume the race in which, under the blight of monopoly, she has fallen behind.

TREASON AS GOOD AS LOYALTY.

The new reconstruction project, excogitated by Mr. JOHNSON and some of his political Southern friends, has been submitted, it seems, to the Legislature of North Carolina. By what rule the President of the United States conveys his Executive recommendations to an individual State we are not informed. But it appears, "from the best authority," according to the *National Republican*, that the new measure proposed for National reconstruction was not meant by the contrivers thereof to be proclaimed in public, or known in Congressional halls, but on the contrary, to be kept as a sacred and momentous secret, until it should have received the consideration and, if so fortunate, the approval of the august sovereignty of North Carolina, in legislature assembled.

It has, however, transpired, notwithstanding the wishes of its friends. But it enters the world with no very bright prospect of continuing long in it. It has some good qualities, taken from the Constitutional Amendment. But when it leaves that, its goodness stops. It appears amazing that men of capacity and discernment should expect a plan, which entirely ignores the criminality of treason and the fact of rebellion, to be accepted by the loyal people of this country. In a business, growing out of the greatest and most wanton insurrection known in history, it is an insult to the common sense, not to say the moral and political convictions, of the loyal people, to make no account of the difference between loyalty and rebellion. There is, if it had no other basis, an *instinctive* sense of right, which revolts at the idea of admitting the convictions and votes of rebels, high and low, the mass of rebels, equally with the contrivers and authors of secession, leaders and followers in the wark of slaughter, to the same honors and privileges as the loyal and true men. It has cost us too much of suffering and loss to maintain, these years past, the distinction between loyalty and treason, between defending and assailing the Union, to have that distinction entirely swept away by a conclave of traitorous men.

If a person, on terms of friendship and hospitality, accustomed to visit one of our houses were, through some freak of passion or madness, to set fire to our home, could we, after barely escaping with life but with loss of children and of property consumed in the flames, be expected to receive that person back to our confidence immediately, and without any assurance of even his regret for the crime?

The utter silence of the new scheme of reconstruction, on the criminality of the rebellion, or in other words, the claim set up in it, that rebels shall, without exception, stand as fair before the government and the world as patriots do, is sufficient to insure the condemnation of this scheme, though it should be adopted—and why should it not be?—by every State that has been in rebellion.

WATER SUPPLY.

In connection with the recent report on the quality of the water supplied for public use in Pittsburgh, we have looked with much interest at the able report presented on the 31st January to the Councils of Philadelphia by their accomplished Chief Engineer, H. R. M. BIRKINBINE. The report presses on Councils very earnestly the importance of providing a full supply of pure water from sources beyond the contaminations and impurities of the breweries, oil refineries, and other manufactories and sewerage of the city, now affecting the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers. The Perkiomen project for bringing the water from Perkiomen creek, some twenty-six miles distant, is again urged, and various objections answered. The absolute necessity of a full supply of pure water for large cities is attracting more attention than ever before. The recent report of the condition of our water supply ought not to be allowed to pass away without an effort to remedy this state of things. Among other things, the Philadelphia report states that the profit to the city from the water works the past year has been over $392,000, after paying all expenses. The projected improvement is estimated to cost $10,000,000, but even at this large outlay it is said to be the cheapest way of procuring the additional amount of water that will be needed by the time the works can be completed. This is owing to the great and constantly increasing expense of obtaining a supply by pumping instead of gravitation, as in the proposed new plan. It is also shown that the change can be accomplished without increasing the present water rents or increasing the burden of taxes on the property holders. Should the proposed plan be adopted and completed, it will enable the city to maintain the proud preeminence of affording the largest supply according to the number of inhabitants, of the purest water and at the lowest cost, of any of the great cities of the world.

But while other cities are moving energetically in the way of procuring a full supply of pure water, shall we do nothing? There doubtless are very serious obstacles in our way owing to the difficulty of finding any stream, sufficiently large, free from impurity, running through a region of primary formation, not too distant and which could be brought through the narrows in approaching the city. The state of things revealed by the recent medical report is simply intolerable and it is daily becoming worse. Who will move in the matter and suggest a practicable plan for giving us a suitable supply of pure water?

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE THAW.

The discovery of fossil, or rather of frozen animals, of tropical species, embedded in the ice of Siberia, has been noticed with curiosity by naturalists, and has given rise to theories in the scientific world. But animals indigenious to high northern latitudes—rats, (*mus Norwegiensis*,) for example—have been found embedded in the ice of Pittsburgh streets, within the past few days, and it occasions no excitement either in the learned or the laboring world. We have expected that at the least, the phenomena would have attracted the attention of that venerable company of meditative reformers which is at intervals, seen engaged about their functions in the streets. But we have been disappointed.

The accumulation, animal, vegetable and mineral, of what in common parlance is denominated the filth of the city—if that can in strict propriety be called an accumulation which is spread and distributed everywhere—is believed to contain a vast amount of material that will, when removed, produce ere long not only abominable smells, but dangerous diseases. A day or two like yesterday will evolve the former. In fact, the moderately sensitive nose is already nearly as much offended as the eyes, by the condition of our streets. Disease rarely neglects for any great length of time so good an opportunity for growth and propagation as is presented at this hour in the city.

But perhaps we are beating the air, in making these appeals to the city authorities. We are not deep in the municipal laws and institutions that govern public action in the city. Is there not a Board of Commissioners? Is there not a Board of Health? What is the invisible mainspring that sets the men with picks and scrapers in motion, once in a while? Why is it not wound up for use in the present emergency, when streets are dangerous both to carriages and foot passengers? Hummocks of ice covered with soil rise on the sidewalks, and deep holes in the ice let wheels down to the pavement, while both sidewalks and streets are offensive to sight and smell by the semi-fluid compost that covers them. We really entertain serious apprehensions for the health of the city, unless something is done soon and effectively for cleansing the streets.

McCRACKEN AND HIS LETTER.

We give, in another column, the letter of McCRACKEN, of which we spoke day before yesterday. We feel free now to acquit Mr. SEWARD of the suspicion of having employed McCRACKEN to report on the political orthodoxy of the diplomatic corps. So stupid an ass could not have been chosen for such a purpose, when plenty of abler and equally mean spies could have been got for the money. Besides, there is a rough impudence in the letter that shows it to be not a report to an employer, but a spontaneous offering of meaness and treachery, that are evidently as much a part of McCRACKEN'S nature as his hide is.

But while we acquit Mr. SEWARD of having hired this person, we cannot see that his credit is much saved from shame, while he makes the private volunteer communication of such a puppy the ground of a correspondence like that which he opened with Mr. MOTLEY. Despicable as the beginning of the affair was in McCRACKEN, every American must feel ashamed and humiliated at its continuance by the Secretary of State. It looks like a melancholy comment on the opinion alleged to have been expressed about him by the distinguished Minister at Vienna.

WHILE the State of New York is about to engage in the enlargement of her great Erie Canal, and is in every way in her power extending an invitation and the hand of help to the internal commerce of the country, Pennsylvania, with her single Road—New York having two besides her canal from the Lakes to the Seaboard—refuses legislation needed to insure the building of a second one, so necessary to accommodate the increasing commerce of the country and furnish the public the benefit of healthy competition. Although the Legislature of New York has not the reputation of being imaculate, yet the power of the New York monopoly is not sufficient to override every consideration relating to the general welfare, as our monopoly has.

THE tactics of the Pennsylvania monopoly, in regard to the Connellsville Bill, begins to be developed. Mr. LANDON, Chairman of the Senate Committee—though an early report was promised—held the bill nearly a month, and reported it adversely, only when the opponents had, by such means as they could command, secured votes enough to kill it. Whoever serves the monopoly so faithfully as Senator LANDON did in this particular, ought to be well rewarded.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A man in Clayton, Michigan, who has been married four years, was engaged the other day in executing some legal instrument which required the mention of his wife's name; the attorney asked him what it was. He reflected a moment, and then confessed that he had forgotten it. He was obliged to go after his wife to find it out.

The Pensacola *Observer* speaks of a Confederate soldier who overstayed his furlough during the war, took to the woods for fear of being arrested as a deserter, and reappeared last week, having just heard of the surrender of Lee and Johnston, and the close of the war. He was making his way to Fort Barrancas to obtain a parole.

Mr. Jones, aged seventy years, recently married a young girl in Scoharie county, N. Y., went to Albany on his wedding tour, fell down stairs at his hotel, made his will, and left her to go forth a rich widow who came in as a wedded attendant of an infirm old man. But, gifts such accidents do not always happen under these circumstances.

The Winchester, Virginia, *Times* says that the crop news from all parts of the Shenandoah Valley is very encouraging. More wheat was sown last fall than for ten years previous, and the seed was generally of a superior quality. An extra large amount of corn will be sown in the spring. Labor is now plenty, and its prices are reasonable.

An Indianapolis dispatch says:—Twenty-seven thousand three hundred and eighty-two gallons of whisky were manufactured at Shelbyville last month, and stored in bond at Louisville and Cincinnati. In the same month, 2,185 gallons were withdrawn from the bonded warehouse in this district.

A New York letter says: In trade circles today, there is a relapse to grumbling. The dry goods dealers, who wore cheerful faces about the first of the month, say February is advancing without bringing with it any increase of business, while the advices from the interior continue discouraging. Salesmen wander about the warerooms with nothing to do. The leather and hide, the drug and medicine, and the hardware men all join in pretty much the same chorus. There are a good many Western men arriving, but they are here as lookers-on, as yet, and not as purchasers. The inclination is to hold back, in expectation of lower prices soon for almost everything.

The Yorkville (South Carolina) *Inquirer* says a lady near there, recently gave birth to a daughter, and forty-two hours afterward she gave birth to another daughter and a son. The weights of the infants were respectively, five and three-quarters, seven, and eight and a quarter pounds, and they are all, with their mother, "doing as well as could be expected." The husband of this lady is over seventy years old.

PERSONAL.

—A St. Louis paper says: "The Tragic Queen was not permitted to leave the city without a squabble with a printer. John Bridie, the printer of the theater programme, presented a bill of $175 to Mr. Grau, Kistori's agent, which he refused to pay. On Saturday night, after Kistori had packed her wardrobe, Bridie sued out an attachment, and the constable was about to levy upon her trunks, when the agent came to terms and paid the bill."

—An eccentric and wealthy American lady at Hombourg presented M'lle Patti with an enormous bouquet, arranged in the form of a life-size statue of the prima donna herself, although the resemblance was not striking. Around the neck of the figure was a valuable necklace. The bouquet statue had a place on Patti's balcony during the rest of her stay in Hombourg.

—A Columbus, Ohio, letter says: The declination of Gov. Cox has caused a good deal of gossip here as to his probable successor, and a score of names have been mentioned. Gen. Haves, of your city, has many supporters, and would have run, but some of his best friends think he can do himself more credit and the country more service in Congress. This is unquestionably true, and Gen. Hayes will no doubt take the same view of it. Gen. Scofield is in the same situation. Gen. Thomas L. Young is looming up as available and strong. Gen. Orland Smith, of Ross, has some influential backers, and his location is in his favor, undoubtedly. At present, however, I am inclined to think that Gen. B. R. Cowen, Adjutant General of the State, has the inside track. And all who know him will agree that it would be hard to find a better or more suitable man.

—A partial list of the signers of the Mollie Trussel petition shows that in pardoning her, Governor Oglesby only yielded to the wishes of many of the most worthy men and matrons of Chicago.

—James P. Kimball and his wife, of East Medway, Massachusetts, who were captured by Snake and Shoshonee Indians, while crossing the plains eighteen years ago, recently fought their way out, aided by United States troops from Fort Laramie, and have rejoined their family, now living near Corning, New York, who had long ago given them up as lost. The Indians exalted Kimball to be the "great medicine man" of the tribe, and he was with them so long that he lost most of his civilized tastes. For food he prefers raw beef to anything else.

—A picture in a late number of *Punch* represents a fashionable and affectionate couple, the husband searching vigorously in his waistcoat pockets. The young wife inquires, "Have you lost your watch, love?" and he replies, "No darling, 'twas a new bonnet I had for you somewhere."

—General and Mrs. Dix, assisted by Miss Dix, held their first general reception on Saturday evening, January 12th. A very great number of the American colony in Paris was present, desirous of paying their respects to their new Minister and his family, and charmed to be accorded the privilege of meeting so many of their countrymen through their genial hospitality. The General and Mrs. Dix having been invited to a dinner of ceremony by M. Drouyn de l'Huys on that evening, did not appear until about 10 o'clock, Miss Dix doing the honors of the house in their absence. As has been the custom at American receptions at Paris, the ladies wear either full dress or simple toilette, but there is always enough of the former to give the rooms a brilliant appearance. Miss DIX wore a high dress of pearl gray silk with jet ornaments. Mrs. DIX'S dress was extremely elegant—of amber colored satin, cut square in the neck, and trimmed with pearls and black lace—one of Vignon's creations, perfectly adapted to Mrs. DIX'S style. Her ornaments were strings of yellow topaz, set in gold fret-work around her throat and in her hair. These receptions will be held every Saturday evening.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S SPIES.

The following papers were laid before the Senate on Wednesday:

MR. SEWARD TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 24 inst., requesting the President to communicate to that body, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, a copy of the letter on which the Secretary of State founded his recent inquiries addressed to Mr. Motley, Minister of the United States at Vienna, with regard to his reported conversation and opinions, and to furnish the name of the writer of such letter, has the honor to lay before the President a transcript of the letter referred to.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, February 4, 1867.

GEORGE W. M'CRACKEN TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, HOTEL MAURICE, October 23, 1866.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have traveled a good deal in Europe during the past year, and had occasion to see something of our Ministers and Consuls in various countries. A large majority of those whom I met with were bitterly hostile to you and your Administration, and expressed that hostility in so open and offensive a manner as to astonish American travelers, and to leave a very bad impression upon Europeans who were present. This was particularly true of those from the New England States, of whom a large majority of our foreign representation seems to be composed, and a very indifferent set they are, individually and collectively.

Mr. Motley, Minister at Vienna, does not pretend to conceal his "disgust," as he styles it elegantly, at your whole conduct. Having been appointed exclusively by Charles Sumner, he applauds him and his revolutionary doctrines, despises American democracy, and proclaims impudently that an English nobleman is the model of human perfection. There is not in all Europe a more thorough flunkey or a more anti-American functionary. He tells every traveler that Sumner is entirely justified, and that you deserted your pledges and principles in common with Mr. Seward, who, he says, "is hopelessly degraded."

At Frankfort the consul, Murphy, who is said to have cleared more than one hundred thousand dollars through his office, declared repeatedly that the threat of his friend, "Zach. Chandler," would be made good, and ought to be, by your impeachment. This is notorious and a public scandal. The fellow himself is vulgar, tyrannical and unworthy and is one of Chandler's tools.

Hale, at Madrid, condemned your course in a malignant manner to various Americans, and so did Morris at Constantinople.

Some of my friends who went to Morocco found McMash, at Tangier, raving violently and shamefully against you, saying he was ready to retire from "such a concern."

Perry, at Tunis, was equally offensive in his language.

There are many others in the same boat, and it is time that better men were appointed—men who will at least respect the President and the dignity of his office.

Radicalism of the worst sort makes war on you and your friends under every pretext, and yet the instruments of that faction are hated all over Europe in condemnation of both. It is a shame and a stigma to permit this longer.

Massachusetts seems to monopolize a lion's share of the consulates, and Boston has no less than three of the best missions—Messrs. Adams, Burlingame and Motley.

Is no other part of our country to be considered or worthy of notice? Must Sumner, Butler, Phillips, Chandler, and the like engross all the honors for their satellites?

I want nothing at your hands of any sort, but fit and decent men should be sent abroad, who will not slander the Chief Executive and the Government.

The consul at Genoa is a common drunkard, and a disgrace to the country. When either he abuses the President in the hearing of everybody. Respectable Americans are very much mortified by the presence of such unworthy persons in places of trust and responsibility, and few like the task of letting their experiences be known, as I have done. There are hundreds who know much more, but prefer to remain silent.

Most respectfully,

GEO. W. M'CRACKEN.

A friend will deliver the note personally.

JEWISH.—The Rabbis of Europe are to assemble in council in Paris, next year, in order that the great Sanhedrim may take place in connection with the Universal Exhibition. The Central Jewish committee of Paris has taken the initiative of the meeting, which will be specially called on to decide the following questions: The abolition of the prohibition of certain articles of food: the suppression of polygamy that exists among the Jews in Algeria, and the recognition of female children as equally qualified to inherit, in that country, with males.

Finest of the Fine.—An invoice of the finest liquors imported, such as Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s Brandy, pure Oporto Wine, Sherry and Madeira Wines, fine old Jamaica Rum and Holland Gin. Also, a few barrels Rye Whisky in the country. All of the above goods have been selected with great care and for the special trade of invalids.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S Drug Store,
85 Market st. corner Diamond near Fifth st.

London Ale and Porter.—For Lyspepsia and Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, &c., and are the most healthful and invigorating tonics known. We are in receipt of the above goods direct from the bottlers in London, and can supply the trade as low as any house in New York. Sold by the single bottle dozen or case by

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 22 Market st. corner Diamond near Fifth st.

GEORGE MUIR,

Of Armstrong's Coal Works, Penn township, Allegheny county, speaks as follows of the Rev. E. A. Wilson's Great Remedy for Consumption:

I was reduced so low with consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that they could do nothing more for me, my case being utterly hopeless, that I had not certainly over a month to live. At this stage I was induced to try the Rev. E. A. WILSON'S remedy, and to-day I am as well as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, they can call and see me, as per above address, and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary recovery.

The sole agency for the sale of WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY in Pittsburgh is

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
No. 84 Market street.

Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $4 50.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

SELLING OUT OF A

WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

PIECE GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.

Our entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. All those desiring bargains should call early at No. 127 WOOD STREET.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

UNION
DAILY PRAYER MEETING,
12 M. TO 12:30 P. M., AT
LECTURE ROOM
OF THE
FIRST METHODIST CHURCH,
Fifth Street, above Smithfield Street,

Under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association. All are cordially invited.

RELICIOUS.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, FIFTH STREET, ABOVE SMITHFIELD. REV. JOHN SCOTT, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10:30 A. M., subject, "St. Paul declaring his views and sacrifices at Christianity," and at 7 P. M., subject, "The Spirit of Antichrist." Sunday School at 9 A. M., and 1.45 P. M. Strangers welcomed to any of the services.

REV. WM. M. PAXTON, D. D., will preach on SABBATH MORNING next, 10½ o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF REFINERS' ASSOCIATION will be held THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at the Board of Trade Rooms. A full attendance is requested.
February 9 1867 BY ORDER.

PHILLIPSBURG PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale his House and Lot, in Phillipsburg, Beaver county, Pa., situated near the Ferry Landing. The Lot is 48 by 120 feet, on which is erected a very comfortable Dwelling House, with 6 rooms, a frame stable and other out houses. The garden is filled with some choice fruit trees, flowers, shrubbery, &c., and worth at present $1,500, but will be sold at a bargain if applied immediately to

R. SIEDLE,
42 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or
JOHN LINNENBRINK,
Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The Third Session of Mr. J. W. Koontz's Select School No. 28 St. Clair Street, will begin Monday, February 11th, and continue twenty weeks. The course of study embraces all the branches of an English classical and English education, together with full instructions in the study of French, German and Italian Languages, in the course in which is as follows:

German—Otto's Grammar and Exercises. Fasten's Gothan Reader. Goethe's Clavigo. Lessing's Emilia Galletti, Schiller's Wallenstein.

French—Ollendorf's Grammar and Exercises. Arnault's French Reader. Moliere. Racine, Corneille, Bantain's Art de Parler en Public.

Spanish—De Vere's Grammar and Exercises. Velasquez's Spanish Reader. Don Quixote, Le Sage's Gil Blas, Cervantes' Numancia, Calderon's El Principe Constant, Calderon's El Magico Prodigioso.

Italian—Fontanes's Grammar. D'Ayglon's Niccolo dei Lapi. Dantes Divina Commedia. Tasso's Gerusalemme Liberata.

Success in every branch of study guaranteed where regularity of attendance is secured. Applications for admission will apply to the Principal, No. 28 St. Clair Street, near Penn.

ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M., Principal.

References—Rev. Robert Gracey, D. D., Rev. D. R. Kerr, D.D., Rev. S. A. and D. Wilson, D.D., Rev. D. Bagaln, M. D., Rev. Jas. Harper, D.D., W. M. Bankin, M. D., Alex. Stewart, M. D.

NEW
MASONIC WORK.
WASHINGTON AND HIS COMPEERS,
BY SIDNEY HAYDEN,
Illustrated with a Masonic Portrait of Washington.
PRICE, $2 50.
TROUBAT & HALY'S PRACTICE: New Edition, 2 Vols. Price, $11 00.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
J. R. Weldin & Co.

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.'S
WEEKLY REGISTER OF
NEW BOOKS.

Elaine, by Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated by Gustave Dore; large folio, steel plates. This book is Dore's masterpiece..... $12 00
The Wandering Jew. Illustrated by Dore..... 6 00
Dore's Gallery of Illustrations. 4 vols..... 6 00
Christian Dogmatics, by Dr. H. Martensen, of Denmark. Clark's Foreign Library..... 3 50
Delitzsch's Commentary on Job, Vol. 2d..... 3 50
Ten Years' Marriage, by Miss Mulock..... 1 50
Dickwick Papers. Diamond edition..... 1 25
Pickwick Papers. Illustrated. Illustrated..... 2 50
Agnes, a Summer Tour, by Bayard Taylor..... 1 50
Faith Unwin's Ordeal, by Geraldine M. Craik..... 1 25
Dainty Dishes. Receipts collected by Lady Harriet St. Clair..... 2 25
The Christian Hymnal. Hymns with tunes, for the service of the Church..... 1 25
Cutter's War Poems..... 1 50
King Rene's Daughter. A Danish Lyrical Drama..... 1 25
A Tutor's Counsel to his Pupil. by Mathias. Poems Grave and Gay, by George Arnold..... 2 00

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.
93 WOOD STREET.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LEAD PIPE,
SHEET LEAD,
HYDRANTS,
PUMPS, SINKS,
BATH TUBS,
WASH STANDS, &c
No. 167 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MINER'S
LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

The Book of Perfumes. By Eugene Rimmel, with above 250 illustrations.
Select Historical Memoirs of the Religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers. By Wm. Hodgson.
Dainty Dishes. Receipts collected by Lady Harriet St. Clair.
New "National Edition" of the Complete Works of Charles Dickens. Complete in seven large Octavo Volumes of near Six Thousand Pages. With illustrations. Price $40.
French Without a Master. In Six Easy Lessons. By A. H. Monteith. Price 10 cents.
German Without a Master. In Six Easy Lessons. By A. H. Monteith. Price 10 cents.
Spanish Without a Master. In Four Easy Lessons. By A. H. Monteith. Price 10 cents.
Italian Without a Master. In Five Easy Lessons. By A. H. Monteith. Price 10 cents.
Latin Without a Master. In Six Easy Lessons. By A. H. Monteith. Price 10 cents.
Any one or all the above five Languages can be learned by any one without a teacher, with the aid of these books. By A. H. Monteith. The five books are also bound in one large volume, in cloth. Price $2.

FOR SALE BY
Henry Miner,
FIFTH STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO POSTOFFICE.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,
Stoves, Hollow Ware,
TIN WARE, TOYS, &c.
ROOFING, SPOUTINGS and JOB WORK, promptly attended to. No. 66 FEDERAL ST., near R. R. Depot, Allegheny city.
T.T.S. I. W. GRAFTON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As the owner of the building, where I have been in business for the past twelve years, has refused to rent to me further on unless I would consent to sell the lease that I would not sell Liquors on the premises either by wholesale or retail—I have been compelled to close business by the first of April next for the want of a suitable stand in the Diamond. I will, therefore, sell off my entire stock of

Groceries, Teas, Spices, Liquors, &c.

At COST PRICES in amounts to suit purchasers. Part of my stock consists of the following articles:

85 bbls Refined sugar, Crushed, A, B and C.
10 bags Rio Coffee, from good to choice.
70 hf chest Souchong, Oolong, Young Hyson and Japan Teas.
200 doz assorted pickles 32 cans;
200 do Peach s 2 lbs cans;
200 do Tomatoes, 2 lbs cans;
200 do Tomatoes, 3 lbs cans;
25 bbls good fair Cuba Sugar;
50 bbls syrup, different brands;
50 dozen Hoppers ease;
175 hf boxes Valencia Raisins;
75 boxes Layer Raisins;
200 boxes Herkimer county Goshen Cheese;
100 packages Tobacco 5s, 10s, Spun Roll & Navy;
60 do do White Fish Herring and Mackerel;
Nos. 1 and 2; and hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention, at

WILLIAM MASLAND'S,
No. 15 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

THS

RICE BROTHERS,
269 & 271 EAST WATER STREET,
MILWAUKEE.
CHARLES H. RICE & CO.,
211 & 213 SOUTH WATER STREET,
CHICAGO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE PURCHASE OF
GRAIN, FLOUR, PROVISIONS & HOPS,
AND DEALERS IN
CHOICE MILLING WHEAT.

The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

PIECE GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.

Our entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. All those desiring bargains should call early at No. 127 WOOD STREET.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

Grain bought and held on margin. Wheat shipped in bags or bulk, and rates given to all points East or South. Orders from Millers solicited. Samples sent on application. Daily Market Reports furnished. Send us your orders.
w-2p

Erwin, McConnell & Co

FAST COLORED PRINTS,
AT 11 1-2 CENTS.
BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLIN,
AT 12 1-2 CENTS.
Yard Wide Sheeting
AT 18 CENTS.
BEST BLEACHED MUSLIN,
AT 25 CENTS.
BEAUTIFUL STYLES SPRING PRINTS
AT 18 3-4 CENTS.
EMPRESS CLOTH,
ENGLISH MERINO,
FRENCH MERINO,
PLAID POPLIN,
SPRING DELAINES,
ALL WOOL DELAINES,
GINGHAMS,
TICKINGS,
FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES,
JEANS, CHECKS,
SHIRT FRONTS, IRISH LINEN,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
PLAIN AND RIBBED HOSE,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
Either Wholesale or Retail.
ERWIN, McCONNELL & CO.
178 Federal Street, Allegheny.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
HILLERMAN
Is Offering His Entire Stock of
LADIES' AND GENT'S
FURS,
AT
JUST AS LOW PRICES NOW,
AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT FOR IN THE SUMMER TIME.
J. H. HILLERMAN,
NO. 75 WOOD STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
No. 31 Fifth Street,
Have now in store one of the largest stock of
BOOTS,
SHOES AND GAITERS,
Ever brought to this city, all of which will be sold
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
AT THE
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
Our Goods are warranted to give satisfaction.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.

BUTLER & CHRISTIE,
ENGINEERS & PATENT SOLICITORS,
NO. 23 FIFTH ST., ROOM NO. 6,
AGENTS FOR THE
HARRISON BOILER,
The safest and most economical Steam Generator in use. Drawings and specifications of Rolling Mills and Machinery, and Buildings of all kinds furnished to order. Machinery purchased and sold on commission. Special attention paid to surveying and Plotting.
T.T.S.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF
CHOICE GOODS,
AT THE
WAREHOUSE, No. 201 LIBERTY ST.,
(Lately occupied by Charles C. Baisley),
Consisting of Canned Fruits, Lard Oil, Lard, Cheese, Pickles in Vinegar, Hominy, Wine Vinegar, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, 3,000 lbs Butter, 1,000 lbs Butter, in Fruit House. One Horse and Wagon, etc. Also, Lease of Warehouse and Fixtures.
JOHN TORRENCE, Receiver.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 30, 1867. lf

NEW CROP TEAS

150 ½ chests Oolong Tea;
100 ½ chests Japan Tea;
15 chests Gunpowder Tea;
15 ½ chests Imperial Tea;
50 ½ chests Young Hyson Tea;
250 bags Rio Coffee;
50 mats Java Coffee;
25 mats Laguyra Coffee;
50 bbls. Lovering's Syrup;
20 bbls. Imperial Syrup;
50 bbls. Franklin Syrup;
25 bbls. White Drips.
J. D. BRAVO.
NOS. 22 and 24 DIAMOND.

GROCERIES.

802 Bags Coffee, good to choice.
51 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 hhds. Prime Cuba Sugar;
52 boxes Clarified Sugar;
244 hhds. N. O. Molasses;
15 tierces Carolina Rice;
25 bags Prime Rangoon Rice;
135 bbls. Prime to Choice Syrups;
In store and to arrive. For sale by
ARBUCKLES & CO.,
2p 242 and 244 LIBERTY ST.

N. O. SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—
105 bbls Molasses;
15 hhds Sugar;
To arrive per steamer Kentucky. For sale by
WILLIAM MILLER,
Late Miller & Ricketson.

M. KEARNS'
Eagle Bread and Cracker Factory,
NO. 446 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE—
OVER 12,000 NOW IN USE.
BOWDOIN & GIBSON, Agents,
T.H.S. 24 FIFTH STREET.

NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH, February 7th, 1867.

NOTICE LIBRARY HALL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Library Hall Company will take place on MONDAY, February 11th, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Board of Trade Rooms in the Third National Bank Building, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, for the election of a Board of Managers and other officers, and the transaction of any business coming before the meeting. The public generally are invited to attend.
By order of the Board,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, President.
THOMAS N. MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE CANAL COMPANY,
Erie, February 2d, 1867.

ELECTION NOTICE.—An election for seven Directors of the Erie Canal Company will be held at their Office in Erie, on the FIRST MONDAY, being the 4th day of March next, at

Daily Commercial

TO MORROW

E PULPIT.

by Henry Ward Beecher, on Evening, December 30, 1866, nouth Church, Brook yn.

y the field of the slothful, and by the vine- man void of understanding, and lo, it was ver with thorns, and nettles had covered ereof and the stone wall thereof was n. Prov. xxiv. 30, 31.

btedly this was designed, origi- show the results of simple idle- t nothing is more in accordance ipture usage than to consider s the representations of faults. propose to do to-night.

bandry, neglect is equivalent to ruction of harvests. It is not hat one should sow bad seed to d crops. One has but to let na- its way, and he will be certain weeds enough. Weeds destroy keeping off the sun and air, and sting the nourishment from the eds are mortal enemies to the

Therefore Christ said, in teach- the seed that fell upon thorny was choked by the thorns which up. In like manner, faults of are weeds which spring up and t virtues, and frequently take

fficult to define exactly what we *a fault*. There is a popular im- which is nearly correct, that it is d sin; that it is something irregu- hat leads in magnitude or tenden- g of that which goes to constitute e sin. In many instances faults ly irregularities in execution, or ttentions, negations, and almost ieve this quality of being incident intentional, not purposed, or the passion.

re a great many who suppose e is a merit in faults. I think they be minded very wisely. I see feet people are the most disagree intolerable people in the world—called perfect men that in order eak wrong never speak at all, and not to do wrong do nothing; those cise, inelastic, hard smooth, pol- ople, that are regarded as perfect— selves. It is true that you must thirst for some roughness, and you y would break out somehow, and be human. There is an impres- ved trait of success in that direction, lts are signs of a fertile nature- be so, how fertile some natures ey are thought to be like the ss of a rock, that is a sign of like the bark- ke gnarls and knots on the oak; ople say that very much of man to have fewer faults, because a kind of robustness that they

there may be certain sorts of faults h this is true—faults of manner, irregularity; but this ought not, us to the moral character and to ts of faults that are seated on con- that involve principle: that touch tion of benevolence and selfish- st have in them certain relations aster or the supply life; that are ts even deeper, and touch the very nor, and, one may say, of char- d salvation.

the reasons why faults are so fre- nd so little considered, must be of general imperfection of human But the unconsciousness of men details of their life while they are g weighty matters—this also is f the faults of which men are the . They are unconscious of them because there is very little true ip that takes upon itself the offices friendship. This is that which he household so invaluable. The nd mother love their children so at they can tell them their faults. ate t'll their children get so old y know more than their parents k they do. There is a fidelity in the household without risking ip, without risking love.

here is another kind of discipline this of love—that in the school, in public affairs. Where boys ng men are thrown together, the , the intercompanion, the angry very soon makes men aware of eal faults which are apt to be ex a the social circle. But there is the friendship aside from that of lly which teaches a man after he of the school and out of the family s faults are. How many persons know, each of you, to whom you go and ask, "Will you tell me hon- hat you think to be my principal —that is, persons that you think gacious judgment enough to know, sons that are so kind that you can o have them know. There stands and in the words of God, "Oddest ults one to another;" but for the rt men are selfish, and the Chris ties of life are so little inculcated cised in social relations, that one t dare to confess his faults to his r. He says, "If I should, it would ing a club in his hand, and by and ould strike me with it. He would try with me, and the facts would it. Or, there would be a constant business, and he would use them disadvantage. It is not safe." And gment is right. There are very ple that it is safe to trust. There y few men whose judgment of your s one that it would be safe for you . And so from these various in- s of men we grow up with cluster- ults. Many of them reach to the tal points of character. And no eaks to us of them. Men are sur- if we incidentally or accidentally hem, and we are more surprised y other can be.

it seems to me as though it was a de thing, once in a while, for the to undertake to enlighten men—es y the young—in these matters, for, gh it would be impossible, except in series of discourses, in which one take up faculty by faculty, and what is the normal activity of each dar faculty, and then what are the ties and faults which cluster round although it would not be possible, in such a series, to undertake to s men's faults, and although it not be needful, yet such a delinea- them, such a classification, as shall to your mind that the idea of them in puts you in possession of the means ching out your own faults, learning ature, and striving against them.

pose, then, rather in an outward than an empirical method, to take up ips the faults to which the young re signally liable, and point them

may mention faults of temper, irritableness, peevishness, morose- not those more potential and disas- outbursts of temper, but those which every day, and hang in our life as vinels, bringing chill influence.

More than any other feeling, tem- pends upon the conditions of health. ery largely the result of irregularity physical system, and is to be trained t by sanitary laws. We often set our use ourselves on that ground, be- the most inveterate men in this re- nd that when they are in the pres- f those whose opinion they respect, hose good will and praise they long ow how to restrain their temper, y can restrain it. Or, when they are presence of those who have their in- in their power, and they wish to con- them, and so maintain their own st, they can restrain their temper. terest can restrain their temper. Men one another, "You have temper, certain societies you know how to are of it. I notice that when you in a bargain by it, or where there is ive for doing it, you can take care of emper." And this represents a cer- reanness in it. For, if by these lower instincts you know how to restrain emper, why not by conscience?

supposed that these ebullitions and sures of temper, are petty insignifi- faults; but I cannot consider the ng of a fountain of unhappiness in mily or in the social circle a petty r. A single instance in the family e habit of being peevish, sulky, and se—this is not a petty fault. It rises dignity of an ample and multitudi- sin. For nothing destroys happiness d about men more than a bad temper. It is in the power of one person in a y to keep that family in smoke all y long.

re are certain peculiarities of bad er. It usually vents itself on the , and those that are not able to help selves. Our peevishness generally a down to our inferiors and subordi- and dependents. It is also an in- on upon our friends; for we take it anted that they love us well enough ar it. We are often peevish and simp- toward them, when we would not be rd others. Toward superiors we are m liberal and free with our temper; oward those that are below us in life to not hold it back. Many persons, it as to the reserve all their frets during lay; they almost do not dare to be in the presence of customers and su- ors; they bottle up their temper and it till they get home; and then it is a ehold confection! It is a luxury of the ly.

w it may seem like a small thing, but not a small thing. Small, it is, just as aphis is small; but aphides multiply by millions, and creep- on plants cover the leaves and weigh n down, and suck the life-juice out of , and though each one is a mi- ion of them put together are not small, so it is with petty faults of temper. flash or spark may be small; but re one carries his temper like a smok- brand, and long as it evermore, the le corner amounts to a good deal more a fault.

hat, then, may be some of the reme- for this? Watching and prayer, of rse; but the watching first, and the prayer afterwards. Let watching draw the note, and let prayer indorse it.

Overworking is largely a cause of bad temper. Where persons are under such stimulus of ambition and competition and avarice as our people are, they frequently work up their excitability to a morbid condition; and though they are said to have bad dispositions, their habits are worse than their dispositions. They are overworked, and therefore they bring their brain system into an abnormal condition. Now you may watch and pray; but if you continue to keep your nervous system in this morbid condition, neither watching nor praying in the ordinary sense, will relieve you from temptation.

Over-eating—derangement of the digestive function—is also a large occasion of bad temper. There is a current idea that after dinner a man should be approached, on account of that being the most favorable to good nature. This may be true when men are half drunk after dinner, but ordinarily unde eating brings on a train of symptoms that result in anything but amiableness and complacency; producing excitable feelings. And that which is true of eating is true also of stimulation. Drinking, not to intoxication, but simply to excitability, is a frequent and most powerful cause of irritableness.

II. I may mention faults of the tongue. I shall not, of course, attempt to go into the whole inventory. I may mention incidental extravagance of speech. There is a kind of extravagance which is the nature of wit; and there is a kind of extravagance that has neither nature nor wisdom in it. The habit of superlatively saying that is contrary to good taste and good judgment. The habit of extravagant statement can not be indulged in continuously and long without seriously marring the moral sense in its relations to speech.

The fault of profanity may also be mentioned, though I do not propose to discuss it. Many people think that profanity is only an interjection—an explosion of strong feeling; and that no harm is done by it, while it often gives relief. It may be true that a man is benefited by some expression of strong feeling; but it does not require that he should take the name of God, or any sacred name, in vain. It is bad in taste. It is bad for a man's kindness and benevolence, because it wounds those around about him who do not like to hear things that are dear to them rudely and vilely treated. It is bad for a man's religious spirit, and his reverence for things high and good and pure. It is bad every way. It is the most inexcusable of faults, and usually begins in vanity, and is continued afterwards as a mere matter of habit or temper. Small boys learn to swear because larger boys swear; and larger boys swear because men swear. And there is neither comfort, nor profit, nor remuneration, nor honor, nor good in any way whatsoever, in it. It is sheer badness.

I may mention also the faults of untruth. I am not referring now to wanton, deliberate, malicious lies, but rather to what may be called speaking the truth to a hair's breadth; to speaking the truth, without the love of it, so oftentimes as to leave the impression of untruth; to holding one's self technically right, and yet being effectually wrong. The general rule in respect to the use of the tongue is this: that it should be used, not merely to avoid untruth, but to glorify truth, virtue, honor, love, duty. The tongue should be an instrument of music. Its positive utterances should need no defense and no excuse.

III. I may mention faults in the carriage of the mind toward others. No one that has studied the New Testament can but have observed how anxiously Scripture prescribes perfectness of personal demeanor. It is a book that, while it deals with the weightiest moral questions, that, while the spheres of truth which run through it are almost like the stars of the sky, is yet full of blades of grass and minute flowers. And no book is more careful in respect to what may be called *minor morals* than the Word of God. And yet it is comparatively little studied with reference to these. How are we taught to be gentle over against that bluff, rough, coarse, blurt way that young people in our day so often think passes for manliness? We are taught to be affable, accessible, easy to be approached, easy to be conversed with, kind. But how many are there that feel no obligation in these regards! We are to be courteous, condescending, easy to be entreated, entertaining. The faults of haughtiness and coldness stand over against these injunctions.

Then there are faults of suspicion and criticism. And I may say that generally there is in our carriage toward our fellowmen, not obedience to the law of benevolence, but rather a feeling that we have a right not only to make men serve our interest, but also to make them contribute to our amusement. Nothing is more frequent than for men to criticise their fellow-men on the dark side. We see, remember, report, and digest, perpetually, not that which is for the honor and well-being of the person discussed, but that which can be made a matter of amusement for the moment. The law of kindness on this subject is this: Never speak anything that is injurious of another, unless you have some distinct end of good to be gained by it. It is not enough to say that the thing is true; that you know it. You have no right to speak a word that will injure another, except for some well defined beneficent object; If I know that a person is deceitful, I do not speak of it unless I see that a confiding person is about to be injured by him. It is proper for me to speak of it if I can thereby save another person from injury. But merely because a person has a fault I have no right to ridicule that fault. Merely because a person is capable of being held up in the light of ridicule we have no right to so hold him up. We have no right to seek our amusement in any such way. It is contrary to the law of benevolence.

IV. I may mention faults in honorable fidelity, to which the young of our nation are peculiarly liable. Almost every man, at one period or another of his life, is obliged to act in subordinate relations. Stages of advancement in society are like steps in a ladder. One round is above another, and each lower one is essential to the use of the next higher one. And in society each man serves some one above him. There is an ethereal law that binds every inferior to study the interests of those to whom they serve. I do not say that they violate trust, but I say there is a want of zeal and fervor of fidelity; that there is a low, unperceived, but real, selfish feeling, that a man is in the relations which he sustains for the purpose of making more of himself. The feeling of many a young man is "My employer must look out for his own interests, and I must look out for mine." He substitutes for generous honor a feeling of personal selfishness. Probably there never was a period when all these relationships of society needed more Gospel than to-day. Probably there never was a period when men felt less their obligations to each other, in conscience, in love, and in honor, than they do to-day.

Carelessness of others' affairs is a variation of this same thing—especially of the affairs of persons that are great or rich. How many persons feel that while they would not commit an offense against property, they do not sin when they are merely heedless of the business in their charge. But there are circumstances in which carelessness amounts to malfeasance, violation of trust; and yet there are many persons who, while they feel that a positive violation of the rights of property would be wrong, speak lightly of carelessness. And this is a fault which, though they are not cut, grow deeper and deeper, till by and by carelessness becomes a vice or a crime.

There are many who seek to do just as little as they can, with as little pains as they can. They put no heart, no conscience into their work, for which they have contracted. And the consequence is that the work returned is full of infidelities and imperfections. If you should send your clothes made up of rotten stuff and poorly sewed, you would feel annoyed, not only, but justified in making complaint; and yet, men render work to those who employ them just as poor and as badly put together, and do it without any consciousness that they are violating a law of honor or truth or fidelity.

More consciously at fault are they who serve, when they serve, perfunctorily, with eye-service, as men-pleasers, and not as truthful, honorable, conscientious men. Very few men can be found that will work as well when you are gone, as when you are present. There are few men that do not put a little more fidelity, alacrity, precision and promptitude into their doings when the employing eye is upon them. They are called eye-servants in the Word of God.

All these faults in men of conduct in business are apt to be passed over as infelicities; as inequalities of disposition; as inadvertencies. Do you notice that when men talk about their neighbor's faults they always use square Saxon words, that strike like a bolt from a crossbow? When a man has done you an injury, you say, "It was downright mean;" but when you have done an injury to another, you say, "It was an inadvertency." In describing their own faults, men usually employ some Latin word, some periphrastic and euphonistic word. All those faults that imply infidelity men are apt to smoothe over, and dandle, and coddle. They selldom touch them with condemnation or denunciation. There are many young men that are seeking to be eminent Christians, and are seeking it through hymns and prayers and meetings; and I would say to them, "Those things ought to ye do, but there are other things that must not be left undone." There are faults that, though they are just now in their budding forms, and apparently harmless, will, if they go on, eat out not only the roots of hymns and prayers, but the roots of honor and of life itself. How many men, when great responsibility is laid upon them break down under it! And why is it, except that there is going on in society a process by which men are demoralized, so that, although they would not wilfully do wrong, although they would not consciously betray a trust, yet are led habitually but unconsciously in their dealings with their fellowmen to do as little as they can, and get as much as they can.

V. I may mention faults in business morality. There is an impression, for instance, that we have a right to defend ourselves by doing wrong to those that do wrong to us, and that we have a right to be judges in our own cases. It is very common in society for men to take the law into their own hands, and plead wrongs that they have suffered in justification of wrongs that they have done. They are determined to make it even, they are determined to be avenged, or indemnified; and usually this is in cases that are not adjudicated: in cases in which they hear but one side, and that their own; in cases in which they constitute themselves their own judges, and execute justice on their own responsibility.

Now, moral qualities are not changed. No man has a right to fight fire with fire. No man has a right to defend his reputation by blackening the man that has aspersed him. No man has a right, because he has been cheated, to cheat when he gets a chance. No man has a right because another man has put a bad bargain on him, to put a bad bargain on another man. The law of obligation is always the same. Because another man violates that law toward you, it does not follow that you may violate it toward him.

Another fault in morals in business is taking advantage of mistakes. For example, change is being made for, and a man gives you back not only all you gave him, but a little more, as well as that article you have taken. You pocket the money and say: "I am not bound to do business for him and myself too. It is his look-out. I am not responsible for his blunders." Now, I want to know if that is honest? And yet are not there some men here who have done it, and know it, and have never made reparation? I know men whom I suppose you could not bribe to join a band of counterfeiters, and make plates, and produce bogus money and circulate it; but who, if they are riding down town at night, and have a bad bill put upon them, say: "I cannot afford to have it lie on my hands," and shove it along, having no conscience in the matter. How many men are there that, when they get hold of a bad bill, do not have a sort of feeling that they ought without stopping to consider what the moral character of such an act is? Because you have a bad bill put upon you is no reason why you should put it on somebody else. And though a man does not make bad bills, if he lets one go out of his hands deliberately, he is a counterfeiter—in the sight of God. There was a time when I was very uncertain about it. Some days I thought it was counterfeit, and other days I thought it was not; and on one of those days when I thought it was not counterfeit, I passed it!" Now, if this were a mere question of a dollar, of five dollars, or of ten dollars, it might be matter of amusement; but it is a question of honesty, a question of all that money is your truth, your fidelity; your morality, your honor and trustworthiness; and that ought to be a matter above dollars and cents to you. If you take in a counterfeit bill, do not wait to let the devil tempt you twice; burn it. That ends it.

Shall I mention how men ——? Well, that is not a fault; it is a meanness. I was going to speak of men's running their ferries, and seeking to trap the public roads without paying their fare. The history of men that stand well and are able to travel, as revealed to me by doorkeepers and conductors, is enough to make a man's cheek tingle for those of his kind. But this is going us into the category, not of faults, but of vermin!

I might also mention wasteful habits, such as indulgences in food and drink, and stimulants of tea, tobacco and wine, but I will go no further at this time. I have already far exceeded the time that I intended to occupy in discussing these subjects to-night. I wanted to put in one trembling vast variety of fundamental defects that are not much preached about, that you dot read much about, and that there is nobody to speak to you about. Not that you will consider this as exhausting the subject, but as being a mere specimen, leading you to look into it.

Sometimes men think that preaching is all abstract. This preaching to-night has not been abstract. It comes home to individuals. It deals with the experience of every man that hears it. And when I make these appeals no man shall say to me, "You are using your power as a minister to beguile and bewilder men." I am asking you to do that which the judgment of every man corroborates. I talk to your consciences. Your Scriptures prescribe conscience given with me, when I urge you to leave the old year with purposes of a better life in the year that is to come.

I now speak to you for the last time on this dying year. Now it is with day time, and the course of the old year is run, and your career, so far as that year is concerned, is ended. You cannot reach your hand back to undo anything that you have done. All that is passed is fixed. The past is gone away from you. The lying message that has sped across the wires is registered in the other continent. The words that you have uttered to-day in the year that is passed cannot be repaired. The only thing you can do is, taking heed of your mistakes and of your sins, to enter upon the new year with a better ambition, with a higher ideal, with a nobler heart, and with a more consecrated purpose to serve the Lord faithfully.

May God help you to be purer, more truth-speaking, more simple, more really earnest to do good and to be good. May God make you happier. May God make prayer sweet to you. May the word of God be more full of blessings and fruit to you. And if before the next January comes round you are called home, leave, I beseech of you for our encouragement, the testimony that you have gone home to glory. Bid the old year farewell. Let pass its mistakes. Now turn to the rising year as to the morning star. Go and find there the Jesus that every one of us needs, and worship him.

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FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

The Spring Session will commence on FEBRUARY 6th, 1867, and continues twenty weeks.

References—Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Pittsburgh.

For Circulars apply to the Principal.

Mrs. C. E. SMYTH, Brownsville, Pa.

GREAT WATCH SALE ON THE NEW POPULAR ONE PRICE PLAN, giving to every patron a handsome and reliable watch for the low price of ten dollars, without regard to value, and not to be paid for unless perfectly satisfactory. Have seen their watches, know them, and can satisfy that they are excellent time-keepers, and as good in every respect as represented, and no humbug.—*Waterford, N. Y.* Thus Company is doing business in this establishment upon strictly honorable principles and purchasers get the worth of their money.—*Abroad.* Perry Hill. This Company is no bogus affair, and is prompt in business and perfectly reliable.—*Dresser, Brooklyn, N. Y.* This Company is known throughout the Union to be responsible for anything it promises to do.—*Independent, Millville, Ill.* They are honorable in their dealings and satisfy the just expectations of their customers.—*Democratic Press, Lyons, N. Y.* This Company has a fine reputation.—*Daily and their goods are of a very superior quality.—Daily Herald, Newburgh, N. Y.* There is no humbug in this Company.—*Valley Sentinel, Shippensburg, Pa.* Their watches are manufactured of superior articles, and by the best workmen.—*American Union, Boston, Md.*

LIST OF ARTICLES.—Ladies' solid gold Hunting watches, $50 to $100; Ladies' magic cased gold watches $200 to $500; $500 to $1,000; 100 Ladies' solid gold Hunting watches, $200 to $300; 200 ladies' watches enamelled, $250 to $300; 200 gold hunting chronometer watches, $250 to $300; 200 gold hunting English levers, $250 to $300; 200 gold hunting Lepine, $250 to $300; solid hunting American duplex watches, $100 to $250; 500 silver hunting levers, $80 to $100; 500 silver hunting Lepine, $75 to $80; 500 gold $100; 500 silver hunting levers, $60 to $75; 1,000 miscellaneous silver watches, $50 to $60; 2,000 hunting silver watches, $25 to $50; 5,000 assor

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

St Louis River Improvement Convention —The Meeting Yesterday—Resolutions Adopted—The Delegates to Start To-Day.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to attend the great River Improvement Convention, met at the Board of Trade Room, Wood Street, yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, Captain R C Gray was called to the chair, and announced the object of the meeting.

George H. Anderson, Esq., submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Board of Trade of this city was invited to send a delegation of twenty-five to represent Pittsburgh in the Great River Improvement Convention, to be held in St. Louis, on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

WHEREAS, The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad has tendered, without solicitation, to said delegation free transportation to and from any point on its road, and also a special car for the exclusive use of the delegates, be it

Resolved, That this Committee of the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh notes with great satisfaction the public spirit displayed by the officers of said Railroad company in thus liberally, out of view all prejudices snap sad to exist between railway and river carriage for the purpose of advancing the general interest of the public, and also that the thanks of this Committee be respectfully tendered to those officers for their courtesy

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board of Trade be and is hereby directed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.

The following delegates expressed their desire to attend the Convention:

Geo H Thurston, Capt R C Gray, Levi Mattson, Robt J Anderson, W H Brown, Capt Reese G H Anderson, Geo L Reese R F Searche, Allen Kirkpatrick, Hugh M Bole, Wm Crawford, Jas M Kay, Jas M Schoonmaker, Jas Marwick, M W Beltzhoover Wm G Hawkins, Capt Sam Sherman, J W Anderson, J W Chalfant, Chas W Batchelor, Dexter McCandless, B F Jones, Bateman Gee, N J Bigley.

On motion of Geo H Anderson, Esq., a committee of five was named by the Chair, as follows: Joseph M Kemp A. D Smith, Wm. Crawford and R C Gray were appointed to prepare and report resolutions for the wants of the Convention.

On motion, it was agreed to start for St. Louis this (Saturday) afternoon at two o'clock by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

The Committee then adjourned.

City Councils—Special Meeting.

A special meeting of the City Councils was held last evening in their chambers, for the purpose of taking action relative to the visit of the Legislature.

SELECT COUNCIL.—In this branch the Clerk called the roll, and a quorum not answering, the members present adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Present—Messrs. Barnhill, Bogus, Cornish, Ford, Fulton, Gourley, Mahoney, McGowan, McClelland, Rebman, Reed, Seibert, Sloan, Tomlinson, Verner, Weldon, Welsh and President Steel.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr McQuaid was moved that the Council proceed to reconsider their action of the last meeting, in reference to the visit of the Legislature to the Ninth Ward.

Mr. Cornish moved to lay the motion on the table. The yeas and nays were taken, and resulted as follows: Yeas—Barnhill, Bogus, Brush, Edmondi, Rebman, Reed, Roberts and Welsh—9. Nays—Cornish, Mahoney, McGowan, McClelland, Seibert, Tomlinson, Verner, Weldon, and President Steel—9.

The motion having been lost, the vote on the reconsideration of the former action prevailed, but under the rules it was laid over until the next regular meeting.

Mr. Cornish moved that the Council, after the adjournment of the meeting, proceed to the Monongahela House and pay their respects to our visiting legislators.

Council then adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

The Common Council and the members present of the Select Council then met in joint session in the Common Council chamber, President McAuley, of the Select Council, presiding. Mr. Philpton moved that the Councils meet at the Mayor's office at 10 o'clock to-day, and proceed to the Monongahela House in a body to receive the visiting legislators.

Mr. Cornish